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A New Nymphalid from Western Leyte, Philippines
(Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae)

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A male *Tanaecia* under treatment was taken by the author in September, 1963, in the upland creek of Ormoc, on Western Leyte. This area was the favorite collecting ground of the author since 1933. The area was well jungled in pre-war days. After the war the creeks were still well vegetated. At present wilderness may have encroached upon farmlands on account of the activities of communist rebels and outlaws.

Although taken in the habitat of the common *Tanaecia leucotaenia* SEMPER, it is smallish and resembles the latter only in its colors. Its size recalls the average *T. susoni* JUMALON of Cebu. For comparison the author has before him 4 specimens of *susoni*, and of *T. leucotaenia*, 4 from Samar, 10 from Leyte, and 30 from Bohol. Of *T. aquamarina* FRUHSTORFER, 3 from Davao, Mindanao.

The most distinguishing feature of this new nymphalid is its very strong underside markings which easily set it apart from all the above-mentioned forms, including the large *T. howarthi* JUMALON of Negros Island.

Tanaecia felicitacionae sp. nov.

Male. Head and antennae dark brown; body dark brown above, light green-tinted brown underneath.

Upperside of forewing. Ground color dark, slightly reddish brown that turns lighter distad; margin sub-crenate as in *susoni*; cell instead of the four black streaks typical of *susoni* and *leucotaenia*, has two broad dark bars, the upper one more

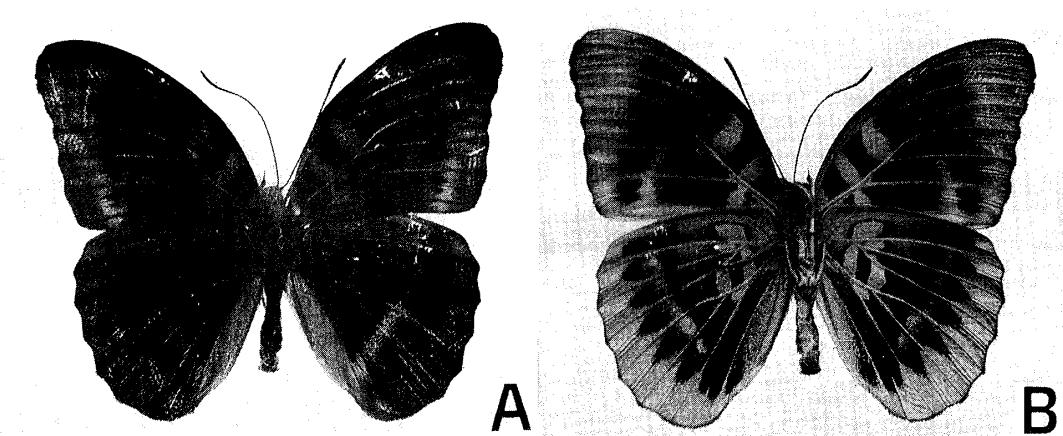


Fig.1. *Tanaecia felicitacionae* sp. nov. A. Holotype ♂, upperside; *Ditto*, underside.

pronounced; a faint indication of a bluish-grey discal band, resembling *susoni*.

Upper hindwing. Ground color as in forewing; margin as in forewing; a faint discal band of similar color to that of forewing arching gracefully upward, seemingly to be continued by that of forewing. The light neural lines make the dark ground color appear like dark oblong spots enhanced by the lightening of the ground color distad.

Underside of forewing. Ground color pale or light greyish olivegreen as in *susoni*; dark blackish-brown discal area traversed by the light neural lines, making the discal area appear like a row of parallel heavy dark brown bars, the lower two of which appear like detached quadrate spots, enhanced by the light, short, discal band; cell with two dark bars, a feature entirely different from those of the four species mentioned earlier.

Underside of hindwing. Ground color as in forewing; discal area dark blackish-brown, which, as in forewing, is broken into spots by the light neural lines and the discal band; the post-discal part with six wedge-shaped spots pointing distad; the area between the post-basal and sub-discal forming an irregular oblong, light field with a central sharply angular dark spot, a feature nowhere present in the other four species used for comparison.

Length of forewing. 30 mm

Female. Unknown

Holotype. Male, Kantakpal Creek, Awiham, Ormoc, Western Leyte. September 22, 1963. Julian N. JUMALON leg.

Holotype is in the JUMALON Family collection, Cebu City. Named in honor of the author's wife who endured the author's long absences during the past many expeditions.

References

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摘要

西レイテ産タテハチョウ科の1新種 (Julian N. JUMALON)

1963年9月フィリピンの西レイテで著者が採集した1♂に基づいて記載した。

Tanaecia felicitacionae sp. nov.

前翅長30 mm. 同じ地域に生息する *T. leucotaenia* SEMPERに似るが、本種はそれよりもやや小型で、セブ産の *T. susoni* JUMALONの平均的なサイズのものと同程度である。上記2種の他にミンダナオ産の *T. aquamarina* FRUHSTORFER, ネグロス産の *T. howarthi* JUMALONとの比較も行ったが、本種は前後翅裏面の斑紋によっていずれの種とも容易に区別できる。すなわち、本種の前翅裏面中室の周辺は黒褐色で、中室内には前縁部に向かう2本の明瞭な黒褐色の帯を有する。前翅と同様に後翅裏面中室の周辺も黒褐色で、中室端には明瞭な黒短条を有し、亜外縁部の黒褐色斑はくさび状となる。（文責 編集部）